

Gallipolis Journal.

NASH & HARPER, Proprietors.

VOLUME XXXIX.

"Truth and Justice."

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

\$1 50 in Advance.

NUMBER 4.

BANKING.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
GALLIPOLIS.
EDWARD DELATONDE, President.
JOS. HUNT, Vice President.
J. A. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Capital Stock, \$100,000.
DIRECTORS: EDWARD DELATONDE, ROBERT BLACK, RICHARD ALLEN, JOE HUNT, JOHN HUNTER, J. S. BLACKALLER.
Says Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Coupons and Government securities of all kinds.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. A. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Jan. 29, 1873.

OHIO VALLEY BANK,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
Cash Capital, \$100,000.
Individual Liability, \$800,000.
A. HENKING, President.
J. T. HALLIDAY, Vice President.
A. M. DOWLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS: A. HENKING, H. N. BAILEY, A. W. ALLEN, J. T. HALLIDAY, LAING HALLIDAY.
This Bank is prepared to transact a general banking business, making collections on all points, and remitting as directed, promptly on day of payment. Interest allowed on all time deposits. No charge to regular depositors for New York or Cincinnati Exchange. Banking hours: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. November 7, 1872.

MILLINERY.
MRS. J. HOWELL,
DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Orders solicited and promptly and carefully filled.
Court Street, between Second and Third Gallipolis, Jan. 26, 71.

Miss A. HILL,
CONTINUES THE
MILLINERY BUSINESS,
AT CREUZET'S CORNER,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

HARDWARE.
J. N. Beard & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Glass, Stoves, Tinware,
Railroad Supplies,
AND
Agricultural Implements.
Also, Agents for the
Champion Mower and
Reaper.
VANDEN'S BLOCK, SECOND STREET,
GALLIPOLIS, O.
April 25, 1872.—ly

MILLING.
R. ALESHIRE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Wheat,
Mill-Feed, &c.
CASH FOR WHEAT,
EUREKA MILLS,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
May 9, 1867.—4f.

DRY GOODS, &c.
C. H. McCormick
Keeps a well assorted stock of
DRY GOODS,
To which he calls the attention of the public generally.
My goods will be sold upon their merits entirely, and will not be misrepresented either in quality or color.
N. B. I also have a fine stock of the celebrated Trefousse Kid Gloves, which I think cannot be beaten.
C. H. MCCORMICK.
Oct. 3, 1872.

PAINTING.
R. M. COCHRANE
ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Gallipolis and vicinity, that he is prepared to do
House Painting,
GRAINING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND GLAZING.
All work done in good style and with first-class materials.
R. M. COCHRANE.
April 9, 1873.—4f.

PHYSICIANS.
WM. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Attends Calls in the City
AT ALL HOURS.
Particular Attention given to Surgery.
OFFICE—IN POST-OFFICE.
Gallipolis, Nov. 7, 1867.
MECHANICAL & OPERATIVE DENTISTRY!
DR. J. R. SAFFORD.
Those wishing Artificial work, on any base which Science approves, will do well to call where they can have it done in the most artistic style. OFFICE—SECOND STREET, OVER J. H. WELLS' STORE.
P. S.—Preserving the Natural Teeth, a specialty; the best Tooth-Powder and Brushes always on hand! (May 1, 1873).

ATTORNEYS.
C. W. WHITE, C. M. HOLCOMB.
WHITE & HOLCOMB,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
NOTARIES PUBLIC.
Partition of Real Estate, Examination of Titles, Conveyancing and Business for Administrators, Executors and Guardians promptly attended to. Special attention given to Collections. OFFICE—IN THE COURT HOUSE.
E. N. HARPER,
Attorney at Law,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
Pensions obtained and Government Claims prosecuted.
Office on Second street, one door above Vanden & Son.
March 14, 1872.

Cushing & Aleshire.
The undersigned, having formed a partnership in the practice of the law in Gallipolis, Ohio, offer their professional services to the public. Office: Second street, between John C. Shepherd's Block, on Second street, fronting Public Square.
ALONZO CUSHING,
CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.
May 29, 1873.

C. W. BIRD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Gallipolis, Ohio.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Gallia and adjoining counties, also in Mason county, West Va. Special attention given to Collections, Probate business, &c.
Office in Shober's block, on Second street, fronting Public Square.
May 29, 1874.—4f

W. H. H. Sisson,
Attorney at Law,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
Office—Near Court House.
Sept. 18, 1873.
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.
JAS. VANDEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN
WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS, POLES, BOWS,
WHEELS, FLOW HANDLES, &c.
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPRINGS, AXLES,
CARRIAGE BOLTS, AXLE CLIPS,
THIMBLE SKINS, WAGON BOXES, &c.
2d St., above Public Square,
GALLIPOLIS.
May 13, 1869.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

A. A. LYONS,
THIRD ST., near WOOLEN MILLS,
Manufactures Carriages, Buggies, Farm and Spring Wagons, and dealer in Wagon and Carriage material.
Special attention given to
Carriage Painting and Trimming.
May 15, 1873.—ly

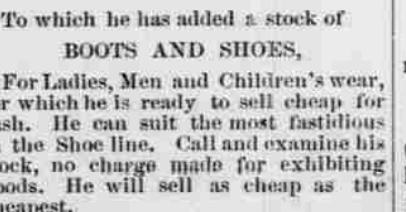
MARBLE WORKS.
MILES & KERR,
MARBLE CUTTERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
MONUMENTS,
Tomb-Stones, &c.
SECOND STREET, ABOVE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Gallipolis, Ohio.

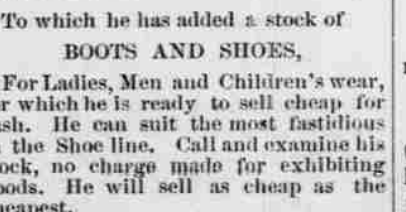
W. E. do everything in the line of Marble
Cutting on short notice, and refer those who desire reference as to our skill and ability, to our work.
Oct. 26, 1871.—4f.
R. H. CATES
Can be found at the old Langley stand as a Watch REPAIRER.
August 22, 1872.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
HENKING, ALLEMONG & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
—DEALERS IN—
Produce, Provisions,
and Liquors.
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
Manufacturer's Agents
—FOR—
RIFLE & BLASTING POWDER,
Clifton Iron and Nail Co.,
HURT'S CELEBRATED VIRGINIA TOBACCO.
Jan. 7, 1873.

GROCERIES, &c.
CHARLES SEMON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries,
Confectionaries,
Provisions, &c.
COURT ST., BET. SECOND & THIRD,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
Respectfully asks the citizens of Gallipolis to call at his establishment and examine his stock of
GROCERIES.
Consisting of all articles to be found in a
FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
My stock of CONFECTIONERIES are large and complete: such as
CANDIES, CAKES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c.
By strict attention to business, selling at small profits, I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

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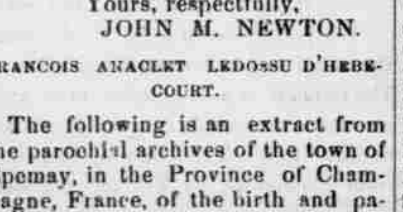
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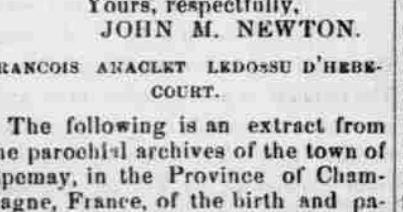
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Can be found at the old Langley stand as a Watch REPAIRER.
August 22, 1872.

The Trial of Sir Jasper.
Look at the wretch who lies upon the floor:
His only coat is thin—too meanly poor—
A rag to bring the drunkard one drop more:
No food—no, not a scrap—the life he led
Destroyed the appetite for meat and bread.
No blanket—needing none—he has no bed—
It was exchanged for gin, ay, long ago;
No pillow, even of straw, to raise his head:
Among the very lowest, very low!
Where are his wife and children—both he had?
Go ask the parish pauper: one is mad.
The children, pariahs, crawling "home," at night.
To crave the "Refuge" shelter, warmth and light?
"Full!" There are many children more who shrink and shiver 'round the closed door.
So—frightened when the street police are met—
They huddle under arches from the wet;
Bad as they are, they are not thieves—as yet!
Contrast this picture with the home where lives
The man who knows the blessings "Temperance" gives:
He earns his living and can pay his way.
Yet still keeps something for a rainy day.
His labor done, he gaily gathers up
His tools, makes entry of a finished job.
Think with a relish, of the fragrant cup,
And hears the kettle singing on the hob.
Knowing the well-stored cupboard is "all right!"
To satisfy a wholesome appetite.
While he was toiling, she had done her part:
His comfort, companion, friend, and wife.
The sharer of his joys, and cares, in life.
All is prepared—a welcome of the heart.
Order prevails within, the floor is swept,
And all things cleanly, neatly, nicely.
Suggestive prints adorn the paper'd walls.
Precious as priceless goods to lordly halls:
And a few bits of only common delf
Arch-herm-graces of the mantle-shelf.
The children are in bed, "tucked in" and warm—
Little they heed the pelting rain and storm.
They've said their evening hymn and prayer,
And good night angels watch and ward with keep.
Young as they are, 'twould make them sad to miss
The mother's blessing and the mother's kiss.
The supper over, now they sit and chat,
Companioned only by the well-fol cat.
With cheerful mind that gives the house
A good and pleasant and instructive look—
One of the cherished prizes of his small stock—
(For every printed word becomes a seed
That, planted, must spring up—a flower or weed—
And he who writes may write what millions read.)
While the wife, listening, mends the
Early to bed, with no corollary prayer.
They go—but not without Thanksgiving Prayer.
(London City Press.)

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that the future of the boy was to be one of unmixt brilliancy and prosperity. Nothing is said of the early life of Delbecourt, but when he was old enough to be placed at the military school at Paris, to fit him for a command in the army, which was the only career, save that of the church, which was then deemed worthy that a member of the high nobility should pursue. While in the Ecole Militaire he formed the acquaintance of a remarkable man, a colonel of which, they quickly ripened into an intimate friendship. His friend was Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a fellow student. So close was this intimacy that when both had graduated with honor and received their grades, Bonaparte as Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, and Delbecourt Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry, they both resolved to go to America, and there in the depth of the forest, on the banks of the Ohio, to lead a colony, of which they would be the chiefs. Steps were taken to this end. Lands were bought from Joel Barlow, agent of the Seignior Co., in Paris, and the two young men were ready to go, when the family of Bonaparte persuaded him to remain in Paris, where, by thus remaining, he changed the destinies of Europe.

The narrative of Anacleto d'Hebe court, a French nobleman, who was a friend of Bonaparte, and who was a fellow student. So close was this intimacy that when both had graduated with honor and received their grades, Bonaparte as Sub-Lieutenant of Artillery, and Delbecourt Sub-Lieutenant of Infantry, they both resolved to go to America, and there in the depth of the forest, on the banks of the Ohio, to lead a colony, of which they would be the chiefs. Steps were taken to this end. Lands were bought from Joel Barlow, agent of the Seignior Co., in Paris, and the two young men were ready to go, when the family of Bonaparte persuaded him to remain in Paris, where, by thus remaining, he changed the destinies of Europe.

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he so good as to inform me whether canoes are in use between Preston's and Gallipolis? How many boats are employed on that part of the river, and the number of hands in each boat? and what boats may be purchased for? Is there a good boat covered with tar and oil cloth, so as to make it water tight, fixed in the boat, from Gallipolis to the first lower station, and do you understand that the mail is secured in the same manner from hence to Preston? I wish you to be particularly answering these questions, and will thank you for the earliest information on the subject.
I am, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JOS. HABERSHAM,
General Post Office, Philadelphia, 23d June, 1797.

Hildreth says in his Pioneer History, page 342: "In April, 1794, with the aid and advice of Col. O'Hara, army contractor, and Maj. Isaac Craig, of Pittsburgh, a plan was devised of transporting the mail by light strong boats on the Ohio river, and put into operation early in the following June. These boats were about twenty-four feet in length, built after the model of a whale boat, and steered with a rudder. They were manned by five boatmen, viz: a coxswain and four oarsmen. The men were all armed, and their pieces kept dry in snug boxes alongside their seats. The whole could be covered with a tarpaulin in wet weather, which each boat carried for that purpose. For cooking and sleeping they generally landed on a beach at the head of an island, where they would be less exposed to a surprise or an attack by the Indians. In ascending, as well as in descending, the boat was kept nearly in the middle of the river. The distance traveled against the current averaged about thirty miles a day, and double that down stream. There were four relays between Wheeling and Cincinnati. The mail was carried by land from Pittsburgh to Wheeling. The stations where the boats met and exchanged their mails were Marietta, Gallipolis, and Limestone, now Marysville."

Hildreth further says in the same history, page 322: "Mons. Gubbear, another emigrant, a young man of great activity and a fine waterman in company with Piero La Lanoe, Mrs. Thier's son, they transported the mail in 1795, from Marietta to Gallipolis in a large canoe. It was made by Captain Jonathan Devol, of Marietta, from the trunk of a wild cherry tree, and finished as nicely as any piece of cabinet furniture. The length was forty feet, and would carry twenty men, but was so nicely modeled for passing through the water, that two men could move her with poles or paddles as easily as any other canoe of half the size."

It was probably this last canoe or dugout, to which Mr. Habersham's letter refers.
In Sept. 16, 1795, F. d'Hebecourt married Felicite Marret. The ceremony was performed and the certificate given by John Meahan, Justice of the Peace. In 1799 he was in business at Marietta, and during that year he entertained as his guests the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Philippe, King of France, the Duke of Chartres, the Duke of Beaufort, and their companions, Mons. de Monjeu. The noble French exiles "were wandering in a state of great penury and distress." The author of the sketch I have, says: "I have yet in my possession a mathematical problem solved by the Duke of Orleans whilst a guest of my grand father. One evening when the Duke of Orleans, of Chartres and of Beaufort were seated in the front room of the log cabin, which was my grand-father's dwelling in Marietta, my father's oldest brother came in holding in his hands and tearing into pieces the history of the Kings of Portugal. The Duke of Orleans recognized the book, which he had seen lying on a table a few days previous, and remarked to my grand-father: "That boy of yours evinces quite young his dislike for kings and their histories. He will be a firm republican."

D'Hebecourt was unsuccessful in his business at Marietta, and removed with his family to New Madrid, Missouri, where there were many of his countrymen, but he met with no better success, and in 1802 he petitioned Don Juan Manuel de Salcedo, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, for permission to open a school for young men in New Orleans. Here he lived until his death, which was on the 23d of November, 1832. He found in the education of youth his proper career. He became renowned as a teacher, and from all parts of the United States would be sent to him. His learning was exact and varied, his manners perfectly courteous and gentlemanly, and he always inspired those who knew him with respect and admiration. "Governors Roman, Mouton, Derbigny, Mayor Prior, of the city of New Orleans, and a host of other distinguished Louisianians, received from him their entire education."

At his funeral, which was held at his house, four miles from New Orleans, his old pupils refused to allow his coffin to be placed in the hearse, and carried it on their shoulders to the burial place in the city. The sum of \$10,000 was raised to erect a monument to his memory, but owing to an unfortunate defalcation of the holder of this sum, no monument has ever been raised.

Sitting Up With Her.
["M. Quad" in Detroit Free Press.]
She was expecting him Sunday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was his last night, and at eight o'clock, and Johnny bedded with a content to permit himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked up the path, one eye on the dog and the other watching for the "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened and he was escorted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go home for hours. She wanted to know how his mother was, if his father had returned from York State; if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat on the sofa so as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa-side. He finally said it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that her grand-father predicted a snow-storm. He said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to shed a powder horn on the end; she said she didn't believe it would, either. This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, she said, and she didn't want to see him. Then she went to talking about the donation visit which was to be given Eldor Berry, and he carefully dropped his hand on hers—his right hand, while his left sneaked along the sofa to get behind her shoulders. She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots and wanted to know if she thought nut-tallow rotted out boots faster than lard or lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to lock fingers with her, when she discovered something ailed the lamp. She rose up and turned the light down a half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again; she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause he lowered his voice to whisper, and he said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her lip, and he admitted he knew. He said that he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was not going to snow, and, coming back, he turned the light down a little more, and then sat down and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Ah, me! we have all been there, and who of us carol a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch-dog gone a visiting, and the handsome girl in the country didn't see why we need be in a hurry.
Perhaps I shouldn't have written this, but as I was going by Saunders' the other day thinking of the night I heard him whisper in her ear at spelling-school, that he'd loved her very shadow as long as he lived, he raised the window and called to her as she was picking up chips in the road:
"Sue Saunders, come in here and find the bar's grease for my sore heel, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

A Hint to School Directors.
The following from the Ross County Register is applicable to more localities than one; in fact, it has a general application:
"It is no uncommon thing to see a school house in the country, with the weather-boarding partly torn off, the glass of the windows nearly or wholly gone, by reason of the flapping of the wooden shutters, whose fastenings have been carelessly allowed to get out of repair; for doors to stand open, inviting the entrance of rude boys and other marauders who disfigure the walls, break and cut up the furniture, and fence being left down, and gates open, boys root up the ground around the house during the night, so that when time comes for school to begin there is a heavy expense necessitated, which upon deliberation of the board, is not allowed in many cases, and the teacher and children are compelled to undergo many inconveniences, just because the director whose duty it is to look to such things has neglected to lay out a half day's work in mending the fastenings of the shutters, locking the doors, and putting the fence in condition to keep out the hogs."

Recipe for Curing Meat.
The Germantown Telegraph gives the following: To one gallon of water take 14 pounds of salt, 1 lb. of sugar, 1 oz. of saltpeter, 1 lb. of potash; in this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and, when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time—say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time slightly sprinkle with powdered saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it answers well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this recipe is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is none that surpasses it, if so good.

A Youthful Hero.
Among the Virginian captives massacred at Spotsylvania Church was Herminio Poesada, a son of General Quessada. Previous to the sailing of the Virginian he wrote a farewell letter to his family, in which he says: "If I should happen to fall into the hands of Spain, I will die with the courage belonging to my family." The young man was educated in a military school near Philadelphia, whence, about a year ago, at the age of seventeen, he was sent to Paris to complete his education. He left Paris without permission, proudly writing to his father in explanation that the place for General Quessada's son was on the field of battle.

Sub Silentia.
BY MARY L. RITTER.
Hush, the night is calm and quiet,
And the crescent moon hangs low,
Silence deep and white with power,
Just dispels the gloom profound,
Through the casement where the curtain
Faintly rustles to and fro.
Like a spirit softly sighing,
Flits it all the chamber round,
Where the dim lamp flickers, dying,
For the joy his heart hath known—
Sweety peace and the slumber deep,
By love's perfect promise crowned.
Even through the gates of slumber,
To the shadowy land of rest,
He still clings his long sought treasure
Close to his heart, and he is dead.
With the armor of a saint's prayer,
Longed and long repressed.
With his lips still warm with kisses,
Close and clinging as his own,
Sighing still in happy dreaming
For the joy his heart hath known—
Sweety peace and the slumber deep,
By love's perfect promise crowned.
And she gazes at him, thinking—
Not of all his dreary years—
Only of this life of glory
Reached with many doubts and fears,
Over love's frail bridge of rainbows
Fading in a mist of tears.
Then she nestles still more closely
To the heart that is so true,
Whispering, "Love me, love me, darling,
But a desert cold and drear."
Oh, that every night my slumber,
Might be so supremely blest,
Bounded by my tender embraces,
Kissed from passion into rest,
Sheltered thus, and thus caressed.
Faint then gently, odorous south-wind,
And be gone thy phantoms fleet,
Nothing in thy nightly journey
Shall thy wandering vision greet—
Half as perfect in fulfillment,
Satisfying and complete.

Historical Notes—Old Times in the Mississippi Valley.
The American Conquest of Illinois.
[From the Alton Telegraph.]
In 1799 St. Louis had a population of 925.
The General Pike was the first steamboat that solved the problem whether a steamer could stem the current of the Mississippi. It arrived in St. Louis on the 24 of August, 1818.
The first newspaper printed in St. Louis was issued on July 12, 1808. It was called the Missouri Gazette, but the name was afterwards changed to the Missouri Republican, under which name it is still published.
On the 16th of February, 1763, the Illinois country, on the east side of the Mississippi, was ceded by the French to the English. In 1764, the French to the English, was ceded by the English, by Captain Stirling, took possession of the country. The white population of the whole State at that time was less than 2,000. At the present date, 110 years later, the population is about 3,000,000.
In the year 1778, during the War of the Revolution, Illinois was conquered from the British by the distinguished American General George Rogers Clark. His campaign was one of the most brilliant achievements of the Revolution. His army consisted of 150 men; with that small force he captured the strong forts at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and conquered the whole region. The fort at the former place was captured on the 4th of July, 1778, and Cahokia was occupied immediately thereafter. A government was then organized, under authority of the State of Virginia, which has remained with various amendments.
In 1765 the first negro slaves, five hundred in number, were brought to Illinois by Philip Francis Renault, to work the mines. The descendants of these negroes can still be found in Randolph County.
Fort des Chartres, in Randolph County, was founded by the French in 1718. It was one of the most formidable and extensive fortifications in North America. It was located near the river bank, and the walls were destroyed by the great flood of 1772. It was the seat of the French Government in Illinois until the English took possession of the country. They occupied the fort until it was destroyed by the flood, when they abandoned it and erected Fort Cass, near Kaskaskia. The ruins of Fort Chartres can still be seen.

While the inimitable Mark Twain was in London, he made a draft upon certain parties here which was to be paid in Elmiria. The parties failed before the draft reached this country, and, as a natural consequence, it was protested. A copy of the protest was sent to Twain at the City of Hartford, which he found upon his arrival. He returned the protest to Elmiria, saying that "in the almost Biblical language of the document before me, 'the holders look to me for payment thereof,' 'thereof' is a good word, 'thereof' is always a good word. There is no objection in looking to me, and no offense—none in the world. So I will only say, as the Canaanites said to Joshua when he came to look at their land, 'It is a harmless thing, look and be d—d'."

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